



DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY
HEADQUARTERS, 2D INFANTRY DIVISION
UNIT #15041
APO AP 96258-5041

REPLY TO
ATTENTION OF

EAID-CG

8 FEB 2007

MEMORANDUM FOR SEE DISTRIBUTION

SUBJECT: Policy No. 8, Responsible Alcohol Consumption and 2ID Readiness

1. Policy. All 2ID Soldiers must be in a high state of readiness and must be able to respond immediately and decisively in order to perform their armistice and wartime fighting mission. Irresponsible alcohol consumption is harmful to that readiness and detracts from training. Furthermore, alcohol-related incidents by 2ID Soldiers can have strategic consequences and can jeopardize the important relationships we maintain with the Republic of Korea. Furthermore, there has been shown to be a direct correlation between alcohol abuse and misconduct (e.g., sexual assault offenses). Therefore, we must ensure that irresponsible alcohol consumption does not deter 2ID from accomplishing its armistice training or wartime fighting mission, and does not endanger the lives and well-being of 2ID Soldiers and others. We must also establish and maintain a Warrior ethos that deglamorizes alcohol and promotes early identification and treatment of abusers.

2. Applicability. This policy letter applies to all military units and personnel assigned, attached, or under the operational control of 2ID. It supersedes 2ID Policy Letter #8 (Legal Drinking Age), dated 11 July 2006 and all previous 2ID Policy Letters related to alcohol consumption and abuse.

3. Restrictions on alcohol consumption.

a. No 2ID Soldier under 21 years of age may purchase, possess, consume, or be served alcoholic beverages in the Republic of Korea.

b. For all other 2ID Soldiers who choose to consume alcohol, they must do so responsibly at all times. Specifically, they will moderate their alcohol consumption and not consume alcohol to the extent that their blood alcohol content (BAC) is above .10.

(1) This .10 BAC limitation applies to all 2ID Soldiers at or above the age of 21 who are subject to recall (on the ROK peninsula). 2ID Soldiers not subject to recall are those off the ROK peninsula on a properly approved leave, on a DA Form 31 pass, or on temporary duty (TDY).

(2) Soldiers should refer to the Blood Alcohol Percentage Charts published as an enclosure

to this policy as general guidance only for an evaluation of their BAC levels in relation to body weight. However, each Soldier is individually responsible for knowing when he or she is above the BAC "limit," just as drivers must ensure that they do not drive a vehicle when their BAC reaches or exceeds a certain limit (e.g., .08).

(3) This .10 BAC restriction is specifically required for reasons of unit readiness. The 2ID is a forward deployed division and all 2ID Soldiers, whether on or off duty while on the ROK peninsula, are subject to recall and must be prepared to conduct combat operations immediately upon returning to duty status. On-duty impairment, as defined in the United States Army in Korea Handbook (Change 1, 8 June 2006) is defined as a BAC of .05 or above (para. 21j.). It is therefore imperative that applicable 2ID Soldiers consume alcohol in a reasonable and responsible manner IAW this policy and 2ID's warfighting mission.

4. Purchase and Possession of Alcohol. In order to best implement this policy and to educate Soldiers on responsible alcohol consumption, commanders may direct that limitations be imposed on the purchase and possession of alcohol by Soldiers in their units (e.g., requiring a Soldier/Soldiers in a unit to have no more than one six-pack of beer, one bottle of wine, and one liter of hard liquor on hand in a barracks room at any given time.). Such directions by commanders are lawful orders.

5. Official functions and unit parties. A commander in the grade of O-5 or above must approve the consumption, storage, or possession of alcohol at all official functions and unit parties in 2ID, both indoors and outdoors. This requirement is in addition to USFK 600-40, paragraph 7(b)(6), requiring the approval of the first general officer in the chain of command or, by delegation, a brigade commander in the grade of O-6, for the consumption, storage, or possession of alcohol in the work place or in non-residential government buildings.

6. Enforcement. The provisions of paragraphs 3a, 3b, 4, and 5 in this policy are punitive. Soldiers who violate the provisions of this policy are subject to punishment under the Uniform Code of Military Justice (UCMJ) or to adverse administrative action.

7. Command and Unit Responsibilities.

a. Briefings and Required Training.

(1) The 2ID alcohol policy will be briefed to all incoming Soldiers at the Warrior Readiness Center (WRC).

(2) Additionally, the unit chain of command is responsible for ensuring that each incoming Soldier receives a newcomer's briefing regarding alcohol policies and the potential consequences of alcohol abuse within 48 hours of arrival to the unit. The 2ID alcohol policy will also be restated and reinforced at unit safety briefings and during Under the Oak Tree Counseling.

(3) All units will coordinate with the Army Substance Abuse Program (ASAP) in Area I to provide education and training on a quarterly basis to 2ID Soldiers to assist them in maintaining the 2ID standards of responsible alcohol consumption and specifically to provide training on knowing what the .10 BAC level is and what effects an above .10 BAC has.

b. Enforcement.

(1) Commanders will periodically visit off-duty establishments frequented by their Soldiers. A commander's presence may dissuade individuals from abusing alcohol.

(2) Commanders will continue to provide Command Presence Patrols (CPPs) in the off-post entertainment areas and at installation gates. Commanders are encouraged to staff these patrols with senior noncommissioned officers and officers of a sufficient rank to best perform this duty. CPPs should employ all reasonable means to ensure that Soldiers who choose to consume alcohol do so safely and responsibly. Commanders are also encouraged to provide CPPs with the means to transport Soldiers back to the barracks when necessary for military discipline, safety, and welfare, and IAW AR 58-1, paragraph 2-4c.

(3) Command Involvement in Barracks and Unit Areas. I do not relieve any leader from responsibilities for discipline in the unit area because of the presence of a CQ in the unit area. The CQ, as the commander's representative, is responsible to contact the Company Commander and/or First Sergeant in cases of irresponsible alcohol consumption. The CQ will ensure that intoxicated Soldiers and others are safeguarded from harm. The Commander or a responsible representative will escort/evacuate an intoxicated Soldier exhibiting unusual behavior (e.g., unable to walk a straight line, dangerous to self or others, loss of consciousness) to a medical facility for evaluation. They will also, with the aid of military police if required, ensure that intoxicated Soldiers do not harass or otherwise assault other Soldiers within the barracks. A CQ who fails to perform these duties may be considered being in dereliction of duty and subject to punishment under the Uniform Code of Military Justice (UCMJ) or to adverse administrative action.

(4) Military Police will continue to perform their standard duties and employ the necessary procedures to identify those who consume alcohol excessively.

(5) For all other personnel, only a unit Commander will make the determination, based upon probable cause, whether a Soldier in that Commander's unit has violated the .10 BAC limit, and if necessary, based upon that probable cause determination, direct the Soldier to appropriate testing. While others may intervene and prevent alcohol related misconduct as needed, only a unit Commander may direct such testing. Commanders will consult with their legal advisors as necessary when making such determinations.

(6) Commanders may also conduct announced or unannounced health and welfare inspections and execute alerts and recalls of all Soldiers in their units not in an approved leave/pass/TDY status to determine whether their Soldiers are drinking alcohol in a responsible way, to include directing their Soldiers to appropriate testing during these

inspections. Commanders will consult with their legal advisors as necessary when taking such actions.

(7) IAW 2ID Policy Letter #36 (21 July 2006), battalion-level commanders have authority to dispose of alcohol-related offenses. When informed of such offenses, battalion-level commanders are empowered to take any action, to include directing the offense to a lower-level commander for disposal.

(8) Enforcement of the .10 BAC limit will not be used as a means of "harassment" of Soldiers. It can be used for counseling purposes, for determining whether or not a Soldier has an alcohol problem, and for determining whether a Soldier should be considered "at risk." For Soldiers who are in excess of the .10 BAC limit, or otherwise exhibit drunk and disorderly behavior, commanders are strongly encouraged to refer the Soldier to the Alcohol and Drug Control Office (ADCO). Commanders will use judgment and discretion in determining appropriate actions.

c. Barracks vending machines. Beer will not be stored, stocked, or sold from vending machines located in and around barracks areas. Commanders are also reminded of AR 215-1 which prohibits the resale of alcoholic beverages unless otherwise authorized by competent authority.

d. Hazing. No private organization may require a Soldier to consume alcohol as part of an initiation or induction ceremony. Failure to adhere to this policy could result in revocation of the authority for the private organization to operate in Area I. Requiring a Soldier to consume excessive amounts of alcohol during any initiation or induction ceremony is a violation of AR 600-20, paragraph 4-20, and is punishable under the Uniform Code of Military Justice.

e. Leaders have a responsibility to support the Army's policy on the deglamorization of the use of alcohol. This includes ensuring that at organized social events, such as a hail and farewell, dining-in, or ROK-US unit dinner, the consumption of alcohol is voluntary and within safe and appropriate levels. Leaders must also be vigilant to the problem of excessive intake of alcohol at informal events, such as cook-outs, promotion parties, sporting events, etc. Leaders at all levels must set the example through their personal behavior and directly encourage Soldiers to consume alcohol in a responsible manner.

8. Alcohol Discipline Award Program. The Alcohol Discipline Award Program rewards companies displaying good conduct by not having an alcohol related blotter incident (ARBI). An alcohol-related blotter incident occurs for a unit whenever an assigned Soldier is the subject of a Military Police Blotter Report and there is a positive assessment by the arresting official as to alcohol involvement of the Soldier. This award program applies to all 21D units and to any other unit in Area I whose commander makes written request to the G-1 for inclusion in the program.

a. Companies will receive a training holiday for each 90 consecutive day period without incurring an ARBI. A guidon streamer will be provided at each 90 day mark. A general officer

will present the streamer to the unit. The commander will determine the training holiday date.

b. The Alcohol and Drug Control Office (ADCO) will review all 2ID/Area I blotters on a daily basis and identify alcohol-related offenders. The ADCO will notify brigade alcohol and drug control officers and separate battalion and separate company unit alcohol and drug coordinators when companies qualify for an alcohol discipline award and will provide streamers for the presentations.

c. The company guidon streamer will be revoked and returned to the ADCO if an ARBI occurs. The company will be eligible for the streamer when the unit again achieves 90 consecutive incident free days. The unit chain of command is responsible for returning streamers to the ADCO, NLT the next duty day after notification of an ARBI.

9. Alcohol Substance Abuse Program (ASAP).

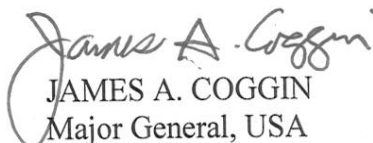
a. The authority to excuse a Soldier from a scheduled ASAP appointment is withheld to the company commander or first sergeant and may not be further delegated. All missed appointments will be reported by the ADCO through the company commander to the battalion commander. The ADCO will provide each brigade commander a monthly report specifying the number of missed appointments by unit.

b. Commanders should make all efforts to attend the graduation ceremony for all Soldiers within their Commands who successfully complete ASAP Track III. Company Commanders will also attend rehabilitation team meetings as stated in AR 600-85. Unit attendance reports will reflect these requirements.

c. The WRC will allot one hour to ASAP to conduct training on alcohol related issues for all incoming Soldiers.

10. I expect chain of command involvement in curbing irresponsible alcohol consumption, and first line leaders at all echelons to be attentive and actively engaged. Trends of alcohol abuse, incidents, accidents or misconduct in unit and living areas are indications of a breakdown in discipline and leadership. Leaders at all levels play key roles in education, prevention, detection, discipline, treatment, and follow-up. This policy creates an environment where alcohol can be used, but used responsibly. The keys to the success of this policy are disciplined Soldiers, strong leadership, and leaders who are also models for the responsible consumption of alcohol.

Encl
as


JAMES A. COGGIN
Major General, USA
Commanding

BAC	BEHAVIOR
.01 to .04	Begin to feel effects, flushed sensation, diminished inhibitions, and slight impairment to physical coordination and mental alertness.
.05 to .09	Coordination problems are more pronounced, impulse control impaired, and condition most people would interpret as "under the influence".
.10 to .20	Gross impairment with slurred speech, impaired vision, exaggerated emotional responses, and staggering is experienced.
.20 to .30	Disoriented, unable to stand or walk, and begin to experience paralysis and loss of consciousness.
.30+	Not good. Alcohol poisoning.

BLOOD ALCOHOL PERCENTAGE CHART

DRINKS	BODY WEIGHT IN POUNDS							
	100	120	140	160	180	200	220	240
1	.04	.03	.03	.02	.02	.02	.02	.02
2	.08	.06	.05	.05	.04	.04	.03	.03
3	.11	.09	.08	.07	.06	.06	.05	.05
4	.15	.12	.11	.09	.08	.08	.07	.06
5	.19	.16	.13	.12	.11	.09	.09	.08
6	.23	.19	.16	.14	.13	.11	.10	.09
7	.26	.22	.19	.16	.15	.13	.12	.11
8	.30	.25	.21	.19	.17	.15	.14	.13
9	.34	.28	.24	.21	.19	.17	.15	.14
10	.38	.31	.27	.23	.21	.19	.17	.16

Subtract .015 - .025 for each hour that passes

One drink = 1.5 oz of 80 proof liquor or 12 oz. Beer or 5 oz. Wine.